



A METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PROVIDING  
BOOKMARKS FOR AUDIO PROGRAMS

5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to providing a bookmark for audio programs. In one embodiment an audio service includes the capability of creating a user bookmark to enable a user to proceed through an audio  
10 program at that user's own pace.

It is known to provide telephone-based audio services over, for example, the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN). For example, it is known to provide call up services where a service user dials a  
15 particular number through the PSTN to obtain information. One example of such a service is a "900" service that enables a user to call a "900" number and receive the day-to-day comments of a celebrity or sports personality. Similarly, it is possible to provide an  
20 audio service in which the user will dial a designated number and have audio program information, such as news summaries, played back to the user through the PSTN.

The presently available audio services are somewhat limited in nature. In particular, audio-based services  
25 that provide serial information are not as powerful as they could be because the user is not provided with a way to select the appropriate pace with which they will

proceed through the material. For example, there presently is no flexibility provided to the user for selecting a start point, or more importantly a re-starting point if the user accesses a given audio service multiple times. In a typical service, if the user chooses to disconnect from the service at any point prior to the completion of the program material, the call terminates and the service takes no note of where or when the user terminated the access to the service. Connect time may be monitored for billing purposes, but no correlation is drawn to the user's progress through the audio program. If the user later reconnects to the service, the program material is cued to its initial starting point and the user must listen to the entire portion of the program material which was accessed earlier before returning to the point at which the service had earlier been terminated.

The present construction of these services limits their usefulness in providing audio services, such as audio books or audio "soap operas", since there is no possibility of quickly returning to the point at which the user had previously terminated the service. The user is discouraged from re-accessing such services.

For example, the user could with some difficulty return to the same part of a story or soap opera, at the cost of having to listen to the same program material again before proceeding on to new material. Thus, it would be advantageous if there were some technique provided for allowing a user to enjoy the audio services at a pace set by the user.

A similar problem arises in the context of audio program material that can be downloaded from a network audio service, e.g., a music program could be accessed via the Internet and downloaded to a user's PC. Upon playback of the program the user may decide to stop playing the program to pursue some other interest. It

would also be advantageous if the PC could provide a technique for automatically positioning the playing back of the downloaded program to avoid having to search for the desired re-starting point.

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#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a "bookmark" that permits a user who is reviewing audio program material to stop at any point in the program and to resume the review at the point at which the user previously stopped.

In accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, a user can access an audio information services platform through the PSTN. The platform has an audio content (program) database and a personal profile database. The user has an assigned user code. When the user connects to the audio information service platform, the user code is utilized to access information stored in the personal profile database. The stored information identifies the services previously accessed by the user and identifies the location within each audio service at which the user has previously terminated the service. The user can then select a desired audio service and request to be returned to the location in the audio service at which the previous access had been terminated.

In accordance with the embodiment the bookmark is generated by monitoring or tracking the progress of the user in reviewing the program material. In particular, a playback module may be coupled to a position location detector such as a block counter or timer. When the user terminates the access, the user ID, a service identifier and a last position location are grouped and stored in the personal profile database for later use.

By providing a bookmark for the audio services the user can better access and utilize audio books, multi-

step programs such as stop-smoking programs, audio soap operas, travel direction services, or any serial presentation of information that lends itself to self-pacing by the user.

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#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 discloses an audio information service system in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

10 FIG. 2A illustrates a flowchart for creating a bookmark in the audio service system of FIG. 1 in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2B illustrates a flowchart for using a bookmark created in FIG. 2A.

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#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

FIG. 1 illustrates, in block diagram form, a system for providing an audio information service that includes bookmarks. The service provider has an audio  
20 information service platform 103 which is accessible through a Public Switch Telephone Network (PSTN) 102. Typically in such circumstances the platform is accessible by dialing a particular number, e.g., 800-XXX-YYYY, that is associated with the platform. The  
25 user can access the platform through the PSTN simply using the telephone 101. The telephone will include a keypad which enables the user to enter alpha-numeric codes represented by DTMF signals that can be transmitted through the PSTN 102 to the audio  
30 information service platform 103. One known audio services platform that does not include the bookmark capability is the CONVERSANT® system, belonging to Lucent Technologies, Inc.

In the present invention the platform 103 includes  
35 not only a database for audio content, 104 but a personal profile database 105 that stores information

about the users of the service. A service controller 107 is a processing device which has the capability of controlling accesses to the personal profile database to obtain information about the users that are accessing  
5 the service platform. Alternatively, the service controller can arrange to have information about a user stored in their personal profile database 105.

The service controller 107 also interfaces with a program retrieval and playback module 109. This module  
10 is responsible for accessing audio from the audio content database 104 under the specific instructions of the service controller. For instance, the service controller will provide information to the module as to which audio content to obtain as well as identify the  
15 location within the audio content at which the service should begin. Typically each service will have an associated identifier or code that uniquely identifies the service and/or content. The service controller then arranges for the playback audio service to be routed to  
20 the appropriate user through the PSTN 102 to the user's telephone 101.

The service controller also interfaces with a service menu module 108 that provides information about the available audio services in the audio content  
25 database. Under the control of the combination of the service controller and the service menu module the user, upon connection to the platform, is given information about the available services and, as is described below, can be instructed about options for resuming previously  
30 accessed audio services.

The service controller could also interface with an Automatic Speech Recognition Unit (ASR) which operates to detect voice responses by the users to menu prompts, rather than detecting keypad or DTMF responses.

35 The service controller 107 also interfaces with a user ID module 106. This connection provides the

service controller with information about the user including the identity of the user for use together with the personal profile database. User IDs are well known. One possibility for a user ID is the detection of the  
5 automatic number information (ANI) which can be transmitted by the PSTN 102 and which identifies the telephone number associated with the line connected to the user's telephone. Alternatively, the user can be prompted to provide a personal ID or a PIN so that the  
10 user can access the audio service from any location rather than be limited to accessing it from one particular telephone.

Finally, the audio information service platform 103 also includes a position detector, shown as a block  
15 counter in this embodiment, which is used in conjunction with the playback module 109 to monitor the user's progression through the audio service. The block counter provides useful information about where the user is in a selected audio service at any given time. This  
20 present position location information is then detected and associated with a user when the user terminates an audio service. The service controller can then provide the user information (user ID), service identification information (service ID) and termination location  
25 information to the personal profile database at the time the user terminates a service.

The entire audio service platform is operated with the service controller 107 operating under the control of a stored program for accessing the audio services,  
30 creating a bookmark and using an existing bookmark. The accessing of audio services itself is well known. However, the creation of a bookmark and the use of an existing bookmark is described below with reference to the flowcharts in FIGS. 2A and 2B.

35 One potential embodiment for creating a bookmark is described by the flowchart of FIG. 2A. In accordance

with this operation, a customer first accesses the audio information service platform through the PSTN and the platform identifies the user either by detecting the ANI or by prompting the user to enter a PIN, step 201. The user then is provided with an interactive service menu and selects an audio program from the menu, step 202. The interactive service menu can operate in conjunction with an ASR and/or a DTMF detector to detect the user's responses to the menu prompts. The service menu module reports the selection of the audio service to the service controller 107 and in turn, the controller activates the playback module to request a playback of the desired audio service, step 203. The program retrieval and playback module 109 then acts upon the request from the service controller to access the audio content database 104 to select the desired audio service in accordance with the service ID associated with the selected service. The playback module 109 then can check the selected program for length, step 204. This can be done for instance by checking the file length or length information could be encoded into a header, for example. It may be determined in advance that certain programs are too short to warrant providing bookmarks to the user so that only selected programs will provide the bookmark capability. If that is the case, then having obtained the information identifying the length of the program, the playback module determines whether the program is long enough to warrant bookmarks, step 205. If the module detects that the service is not long enough to warrant bookmarks then the module will playback the program in the normal way without tracking the user's progress through the program, step 206.

If, however, the playback module detects that the program is long enough to warrant bookmarks, the playback module fetches the first block of the audio program and records the block number in the block



counter 110 in step 207. As playback of a given block of the audio program is completed, the playback module fetches the next block in the sequence and begins to play it while updating the content of the block counter to ensure that the counter maintains an accurate indication of the block now involved in the playback process, step 208. Simultaneously, the service controller continuously monitors for a user request to end the program, step 209. The user can either terminate the program by selection of specified keys on the user telephone keypad or can simply hang up. If the user is still listening to the program as detected in step 210, then the operation recycles through steps 208 and 209 to ensure that the user continues to get additional blocks of the audio service and that the location of the user through the service is constantly monitored. If, however, the user is no longer listening to the program, then the service controller notifies the playback module to terminate the playback, step 211. At the time of termination the playback module passes the last recorded block number stored in the block counter as well as the program ID for the service in use to the service controller, step 212. The service controller then takes the location information and the program information and combines it with the customer or user ID which is detected in step 201 and records this information in the personal profile database 105 for future reference, step 213.

The creation of the bookmark is variable depending upon the type of program that is being provided to the user. Different types of programs lend themselves to different ways to monitor the user's progress through the program. For example, in a book environment it may be desirable to keep track of the user's progress through the book in terms of blocks that relate to either chapters, pages, or paragraphs. Then, as each



element, for example paragraph, is accessed, the block counter is increased by one so that the system keeps track of which paragraph in the presentation the user is presently located. Alternatively, the program may be a multi-step improvement program, e.g., a stop-smoking program. In such a circumstance, it may be beneficial to detect the user's progress through the individual steps. In that case the blocks referred to in connection with FIG. 2A may in fact, correspond to the steps (or sub-steps) through the process or program. Additionally, it may be advantageous to detect the actual elapsed time of the audio program. This would be applicable to the actual playback of a continuous program where the system monitors the time (the number of minutes and seconds) that the user has progressed into the audio file. Therefore, the block counter 110 could be replaced by a timer and the timing information associated with the location of the user through the audio content could be then provided to the service controller at the time of termination. Then the timing information would be stored with the program ID, and the user ID in the personal profile database.

FIG. 2B illustrates a flowchart for use of the bookmark in connection with providing the audio service.

At the starting point the customer dials the audio information service via the PSTN, step 221. The system answers the user's call and the service controller 107 activates the user ID module to detect the identity of the user, step 222. As described above, the user module can either use ANI or the PIN specifically entered by a user to identify the user, step 223. The service controller then queries the personal profile database to verify the user ID and to determine whether any bookmarks exist and to determine, based on past experience with the user, whether the user has any particular audio service preferences, step 224. The

A controller then detects whether any bookmarks exist for the user in decision step 225. If no bookmarks exist for the user then the service controller calls the service menu module with a standard non-bookmark menu similar to the menu which was referred to above in connection with FIG. 2A, <sup>step 226</sup> That menu provides the user with an identification of the audio information services that are available through that platform. The service module then plays the standard menu, step 227 and the process continues from step 203 of FIG. 2A.

If, however, the service controller detects that a bookmark has been created for this user then the service controller retrieves the program or programs with bookmarks and the specific bookmark values from the personal profile database, step 230. The service controller can then pass the identification information regarding the previously accessed services in which bookmarks exist to the service menu module, step 231. <sup>(step 232)</sup> The service menu module then can play a special menu that includes the programs that have bookmarks associated therewith, <sup>and</sup> ~~Additionally, the service menu module can provide the user with the option of continuing the program from where the user last left off or to start the program from the beginning. In one embodiment the user indicates the choice by activating a corresponding key of the user's keypad to indicate the selection of the program and to select the location to begin playback of the program. The service menu module then indicates which selections the user has made, <sup>step 233</sup> If the user has opted to begin a program from the beginning rather than from the place where the previous access was terminated, then the service controller instructs the playback module to play the program from the beginning, <sup>step 234</sup> and the process continues from step 207 of FIG. 2A. If the user has indicated a desire to continue the program from where they last left off, the service controller~~

passes the bookmark value to the playback module with the instruction to play the program from the bookmark, step 235. The playback module uses the bookmark value to index a point in the program where the user left off.

5 The playback module then requests the next block of program from the audio content database, step 236. As indicated above, if the increments of the program are in time increments or step increments, the playback module would then proceed to mark the restart location  
10 according to the time or step information provided with the bookmark value. The playback module then begins to play the program from the bookmark and starts the block tracking or location monitoring for bookmark updates by carrying out the process from step 208 of FIG. 2A  
15 onward. <sup>step 237</sup>

Of course, if the user selects a new service for which a bookmark has not yet been created, the operation of the system would continue from step 203 of FIG. 2A.

The above block diagrams and flowcharts show one  
20 embodiment for a system that provides audio services and creates and uses bookmarks in connection with providing those audio services. It should be recognized that various modifications to the embodiment are possible. For instance, it is possible that the service will be a  
25 revenue generating service. In such a circumstance the user may be prompted to enter information not only identifying the user but also may be prompted to provide information for billing purposes. This billing  
information can also be stored in the personal profile  
30 database. Of course, the user ID and billing information codes can be one and the same. As indicated above, the user may have the capability of indicating user preferences for types of audio services. This  
preference information can also be stored in the  
35 personal profile database and used to construct the appropriate menu to be provided by the service menu

module. Similarly, it should be noted that the present invention is not limited to user telephones over a PSTN. Any kind of network that will support audio services can be an appropriate transmission medium for the audio service from the platform to the user (for example, a wireless network). Similarly, the user may employ a PC or other device or personal appliance to access the audio information service with, e.g., appropriate user ID information. As an example of an alternative application, a user may access an audio program or service via the Internet. In such a circumstance, available bandwidth may limit the viability of real-time audio program presentation. Thus, the more appropriate presentation would involve first downloading the program material to the user's PC where it would be stored for playback. Once the user begins to playback the program the PC could monitor the progress through the program material and generate the appropriate bookmark in a manner consistent with the techniques described above. Then when the user terminates the program and subsequently returns they will be given the option of where to re-start the program. The termination and creation of a bookmark are distinct from a pause functionality in that the termination actually releases the program and ends its execution. The pause function keeps the program indefinitely cued. Thus, the bookmark would be useful in this environment as well.

All of these capabilities are ancillary to the invention and are different techniques for employing that invention. The invention provides the capability of the user to proceed through an audio program at the user's own established pace and to return to the program and to the last location in the service at will. As a consequence, it provides the capability for creating and utilizing audio services that contain serial or continuous information in a more user friendly manner.